

THE MOST INTENSIVELY STUDIED SLEEP MEDICATION

Efficacy of Dalmane (flurazepam HCI/Roche) has been documented in 9141 insomniac patients evaluated in 185 clinical studies. In addition, Dalmane efficacy has been proven in the sleep research laboratory during 995 subject nights.²

WITH AN UNSURPASSED RECORD OF SAFETY

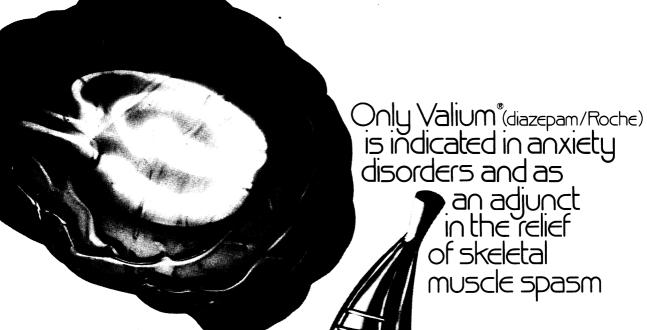
In a study of 2542 hospitalized medical patients with insomnia, adverse reactions were reported in only 3.1% or 78 patients. These reactions consisted predominantly of unwanted residual drowsiness; none were considered serious by attending physicians.³ Safety has also been demonstrated by lack of interference with many commonly ordered laboratory tests ⁴⁵ and no unacceptable fluctuation in prothrombin time in patients on chronic warfarin therapy.⁵⁷

AND SLEEP WITHIN 17 MINU NO WORSENING OF SLEEP ON DISCONTINUATIO

Rapid sleep induction, within 17 minutes on average,³ sets the sta for insomnia relief, with improvement that continues.

In reviewing the experience after discontinuation of Dalmane (flurazepam HCI/Roche) for perior ranging up to 14 nights, no worse ing of sleep compared with basel was observed.⁶

Should insomnia recur, the patemay require guidance in setting to regular sleep program to help pro



efore prescribing, please consult implete product information, a summary of hich follows:

dications: Management of anxiety disorders, or nort-term relief of symptoms of anxiety. Anxiety or asson associated with the stress of everyday life sually does not require treatment with an anxiolytic. Implements and hallucinosis due to acute alcohol withwal; adjunctively in skeletal muscle spasm due to flex spasm to local pathology; spasticity caused by oper motor neuron disorders; athetosis; stiff-man androme; convulsive disorders (not for sole therapy). The effectiveness of Valium (diazepam/Roche) in any-term use, that is, more than 4 months, has not been assessed by systematic clinical studies. The hysician should periodically reassess the usefulses of the drug for the individual patient.

ildren under 6 months of age. Acute narrow angle ucoma; may be used in patients with open angle ucoma who are receiving appropriate therapy. mings: Not of value in psychotic patients. Caution ainst hazardous occupations requiring complete mental rtness. When used adjunctively in convulsive disorders, ssibility of increase in frequency and/or severity of grand seizures may require increased dosage of standard iconvulsant medication; abrupt withdrawal may be assoted with temporary increase in frequency and/or severity eizures. Advise against simultaneous ingestion of phol and other CNS depressants. Withdrawal symptoms ilar to those with barbiturates and alcohol have been served with abrupt discontinuation, usually limited to ended use and excessive doses. Infrequently, milder drawal symptoms have been reported following abrupt continuation of benzodiazepines after continuous use, erally at higher therapeutic levels, for at least several iths. After extended therapy, gradually taper dosage. paddiction-prone individuals under careful surveillance ause of their predisposition to habituation and

leage in Pregnancy: Use of minor tranquilizers turing first trimester should almost always be wolded because of increased risk of congenital malformations as suggested in several studies. Consider possibility of pregnancy when instituting therapy; advise patients to discuss therapy if they intend to or do become pregnant.

Precautions: If combined with other psychotropics or anticonvulsants, consider carefully pharmacology of agents employed; drugs such as phenothiazines, narcotics, barbiturates, MAO inhibitors and other antidepressants may potentiate its action. Usual precautions indicated in patients severely depressed, or with latent depression, or with suicidal tendencies. Observe usual precautions in impaired renal or hepatic function. Limit dosage to smallest effective amount in elderly and debilitated to preclude ataxia or oversedation.

The clearance of Valium (diazepam/Roche) and certain other benzodiazepines can be delayed in association with Tagamet (cimetidine) administration. The clinical significance of this is unclear.

Side Effects: Drowsiness, confusion, diplopia, hypotension, changes in libido, nausea, fatigue, depression, dysarthria, jaundice, skin rash, ataxia, constipation, headache, incontinence, changes in salivation, slurred speech, tremor, vertigo, urinary retention, blurred vision. Paradoxical reactions such as acute hyperexcited states, anxiety, hallucinations, increased muscle spasticity, insomnia, rage, sleep disturbances, stimulation have been reported; should these occur, discontinue drug. Isolated reports of neutropenia, jaundice; periodic blood counts and liver function tests advisable during long-term therapy.

Dosage: Individualize for maximum beneficial effect. *Adults:* Anxiety disorders, symptoms of anxiety, 2 to 10 mg b.i.d. to q.i.d.; alcoholism, 10 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d. in first 24 hours, then 5 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d. as needed; adjunctively in skeletal muscle spasm, 2 to 10 mg t.i.d. or q.i.d.; adjunctively in convulsive disorders, 2 to 10 mg b.i.d. to q.i.d. *Geriatric or debilitated patients:* 2 to 2½ mg, 1 or 2 times daily initially, increasing as needed and tolerated. (See Precautions.) *Children:* 1 to 2½ mg t.i.d. or q.i.d. initially, increasing as needed and tolerated (not for use under 6 months).

Supplied: Valium[®] (diazepam/Roche) Tablets, 2 mg, 5 mg and 10 mg—bottles of 100 and 500; Tel-E-Dose[®] packages of 100, available in trays of 4 reverse-numbered boxes of 25, and in boxes containing 10 strips of 10; Prescription Paks of 50, available in trays of 10.



Roche Laboratories Division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. Nutley, New Jersey 07110 Only Valium (diazepan/Roche) , has these two distinct effects

MINGEMUSCE



-Antianxiety

-Skeletal muscle relaxant

Call String 15-mg 10-mg secored trablets.

diazepam/Roche

Indicated in anxiety disorders and as an adjunct in the relief of skeletal muscle spasm of product information on preceding page.

